

in Luke and in the Fourth Gospel, not in Matthew and still less in Mark. They seem to have reached Christianity in its later Hellenistic form, not in its primitive Aramaic sources.

P. C.

A BALAAM AMONG THE HISTORICISTS.

Less than a year ago Dr. Erich Klostermann, Professor of Theology in the University of Strassburg, addressed by special invitation the *Pastoral-conferenz* on "The Latest Attacks on the Historicity of Jesus." The address was notable for its dispassionate tone, for its clear and fair statement of some aspects of the controversy, but more especially for the numerous and important concessions made to the radical criticism. The audience must have heard with dismay from such a high-placed authority that "the strength of his attack has been hitherto mostly underestimated," that "rusty weapons will have to be set aside in the corner," that "even Weiss has alas! not renounced these weapons," that "we can not make appeal to Schmiedel's Nine Pillars against *these* opponents," that "new and more efficient weapons will have to be forged." (Conspicuous by name among the castaways is the "*uniqueness*," along with the "*uninrentibility*")—a fact to be commended to the prayerful consideration of such as Mr. Edwyn Bevan, who in the *Nineteenth Century* (April, 1813, p. 859) not merely leans but formally lays out his Deutero-Christianity at full length on this "*uniqueness*," now officially discarded.) Klostermann does not essay to forge these much desiderated "doughtier weapons," but in the brief "Foreword" to the published Address he says significantly: "The wishes expressed to me for an essentially enlarged statement or for greater sharpness in repelling the adversaries, I could not fulfill." No explanation of this inability is either stated or hinted. "I took thee to curse mine enemies, and behold thou hast blessed them altogether."

W. B. S.

CRIMINOLOGY.

Mr. Arthur MacDonald is a great advocate for the study of man, and his specialty is the study of criminal man. He has with various success proposed the idea of establishing laboratories to investigate the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, and has proposed a bill before the finance committee of the New York State Senate and the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives for this special purpose. We do not doubt that his proposition is important, and among the many movements of reform it ought to have full consideration. Mr. MacDonald writes to us:

"When a student chooses for his life work a subject in the older branches of knowledge, as physics, philosophy, philology, Greek, Latin and natural history, he finds the field somewhat well developed; but not so in more recent sociological lines of research, as criminal anthropology (criminology, shorter term), and other cognate subjects, in which there is full opportunity for mental acumen and scientific ability of the highest character, to carry out most lofty purposes.

"The question may arise as to what course of study will prepare one best for such work. I would suggest the following: